## Weigh of Life...Taking Action Together

Selected References: Steps to Healthy Weight in Children

#### I. Assess weight status:

- ✓ Plot weight-for-height, along with weight-for-age and height-for-age
- ✓ Beginning at age two, track BMI-for-age
- ✓ Talk with parents about weight and BMI

Barlow S, Dietz W. Obesity evaluation and treatment. Expert committee recommendations. The Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services. Pediatr 1998;102(3):E29.

Kuczmarski R, Ogden C, Grummer-Strawn L, et al. CDC Growth Charts: United States. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no. 314. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2000.

#### 2. Join WIC in giving the following messages:

✓ Promote good nutrition and feeding patterns early in life

#### Newborn to I year old

- Breastfeed
- Delay introduction of solid food until 4-6 months of age
- · Feed all solid foods by spoon
- Begin to introduce cup at 6 months of age
- Delay introduction of juice until after 6 months of age and limit juice to 2-4 ounces per day
- Begin weaning from the bottle at 6 months of age and eliminate all bottles by 14 months of age

#### I-2 year old

- Decrease milk to 16-24 ounces per day
- Limit juice to 4 ounces per day
- Eliminate all bottles by 14 months of age
- Encourage water daily
- Limit junk foods, soda, nectar juices, Malta, and fruit/juice drinks
- Offer child-size food portions
- Offer fruits, vegetables and whole grains daily

#### 2-5 year old

- Offer 16 ounces of skim or 1% low-fat milk per day
- Limit juice to 4 ounces per day
- Encourage water daily
- Limit junk foods, soda, nectar juices, Malta, and fruit/juice drinks
- Offer child-size food portions
- · Offer fruits, vegetables and whole grains daily

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American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Nutrition. The use and misuse of fruit juice in pediatrics. Pediatr 2001;107(5):1210-1213.

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Grummer-Strawn L, Mei Z. Does breastfeeding protect against pediatric overweight? Analysis of Longitudinal Data From the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System. Pediatr 2004;113(2):e81-e86.

Koplan J, Liverman C, and Kraak V. editors, Committee on Prevention of Obesity in Children and Youth. Preventing Childhood Obesity: Health in the Balance. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 2005.

USDA/DHHS. Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005. 6th edition. Washington DC: Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, USDA. 2005.

# ✓ Encourage parents to be good role models by eating well and being physically active with their children at least I hour everyday

USDA/DHHS. Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005. 6th edition. Washington DC: Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, USDA. 2005.

Golan M. Parents are key players in the prevention and treatment of weight-related problems. Nutr Rev 2004;62(1):39-50.

Fox K. Childhood obesity and the role of physical activity. J R Soc Health 2004;124(1):34-39.

# ✓ Discourage screen time for children younger than 2 years, and limit to no more than I or 2 hours per day for children over the age of 2. Encourage more interactive activities that will promote proper brain development, such as talking, playing, singing, and reading together

American Academy of Pediatrics: Children, adolescents, and television. Pediatr 2001;10(2):423-426.

Dennison B. Television viewing and television in bedroom associated with overweight risk among low-income preschool children. Pediatr 2002;109(6):1028-35.

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The Kaiser Family Foundation. The role of media in childhood obesity. Feb 2004;1-12.

Vandewater EA. Linking obesity and activity level with children's television and video game use. J Adolesc 2004;2(1):71-85.

### ✓ Establish family meal and snack times

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Videon T, Manning C. Influences on adolescent eating patterns: The importance of family meals. J Adolesc Health 2003;32(5):365-73.

#### 3. Recommend WIC for personalized counseling on feeding young children.